

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, March 18.—Count de Montalembert, one of the most distinguished of French politicians and writers, died at his hotel in Paris, No. 40 rue du Bac, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, after a long and wearisome illness. He had been suffering severely of late, and in the letter which he wrote but a few weeks ago, relative to the Council, he speaks of his malady as incurable; but near as he felt he was to his end, so strong was his spirit, so undaunted, though calm, his Christian courage, and so active his interest in all that was taking place about him, that death, when he had long learned to look upon as a friend, must have come unexpectedly to his bedside, after all. He passed last Summer, as usual, at his country seat, Château de la Roche, Côte d'Or, and for a few months after his return, seemed in better health, but his improvement was only temporary. Nevertheless, in the intervals of pain, he continued his labors upon the work, "The Monks of the West"—*Les Moines de l'Occident*—to which he had given so many years of affectionate study, and which he hoped to complete before his death, and was able, beside, to keep up with the literature of the day, to read an important book published in France, in England, or in Germany to escape his notice. He spoke both English and German perfectly; whether he wrote German I do not know, but those who are acquainted with his works are aware that he wrote excellent, idiomatic English. He was also able to understand Polish and Swedish, when spoken, and to translate books written in those languages. As if his time were not sufficiently taken up by his literary pursuits and his studies, he was a most hospitable host—receiving, almost every evening, either at his table or in his family circle, visitors from all nations, and giving a cordial welcome to every one who had any claim upon his thought, or who had anything to contribute to satisfy his eager appetite for knowledge. He kept up, to an extreme correspondence—in short, he led a most intensely social life, and like Sainte-Beuve, he almost literally said to his death, he died in his hand. Montalembert's day was methodically arranged for labor. In the morning the newspapers and his letters were brought to his bed, and he occupied the first hours after waking in reading them. At 2 o'clock, when breakfast was finished, a simple enough meal, consisting of a chop, or, oftener, of a simple bowl of soup, taken in bed, the invalid rose, and was assisted into his library, where his Secretary, M. Casais, awaited him, and where he worked until 4 o'clock, when he dined. After dinner he received his friends, and his family in his library, and remained with them conversing until nearly midnight. But his nights were often sleepless, in consequence of the terrible pains he had to endure, and in those long wakeful hours he did much reading. The sister of charity who watched with him placed every evening upon the table by his bedside, books, newspapers, magazines, and three pencils of different colors—one red, another black, another blue. He made notes with these pencils according to the impression which was made upon his mind by what he read, and thus his feelings, his opinions about any book in his library may be roughly gathered in turning over the leaves. Only once after his return from the country did he leave the house, and that was on a day in February when he went across the street from his hotel to hear mass at the old church of Saint Thomas Aquinas. But, so weakly did he suffer from his malady that the service was obliged to leave the church before the service was finished, and he returned to his house never again to get up, alive. On the evening of Saturday, March 12, he received a considerable number of visitors, and did not leave the room until 11 o'clock. Even after he had gone to bed, he read an hour or two in a book of which the author had sent him the proof-sheets that day, and then slept; was still sleeping calmly when Sister Marie-Antoinette came, for nearly a year, had succeeded Sister Celestine in the charge of the invalid, left him, at 4 o'clock, to go to mass. On her return he was awake and composed, and listened, as every day, to the prayers which she read at his bedside. Suddenly he struck his head with his hand and cried, "Oh, my sister, my sister!" The Countess was called, the doctor and the priest were sent for, but the Count was dead before they could arrive.

THE ARMENIAN SCHISM—FRENCH AND ROMAN CATHOLIC—COUNT D'ARL'S LETTERS—INABILITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, March 11.—The Armenian schism appears to have assumed the proportions of a very pretty quarrel, and offers a good illustration of the Italian proverb, *Chi mangia presto si affoga*. ("He who eats too quickly chokes himself.") Thus Pius IX., after the fashion of the ogres of fable, wishing to put the Armenians bodily and spiritually into the capacious stomach of the Church, has overstrained its powers, and is now in a somewhat suffering state. A confidential person has been sent off in a great hurry to Constantinople to attempt a reconciliation or to enforce obedience, and was expected to arrive there last Friday or Saturday. Little hope, however, is entertained of success, and the first great and patent result of the Vatican Ecumenical Council may be considered to be the Armenian schism. It is reduced to as small proportions as possible by the Roman Catholic press, but, adopting their own report, it is by no means trifling, and certainly assumes considerable dimensions. Out of 80 or 85 priests who form the Armenian clerical community in Constantinople, about 30 are among the dissidents, together with a body of the laity, not denied to amount to 800 families. On the same authority, this religious revolution is extending, for agents had been sent, to Smyrna, Angora, Erzerum, Tokay, and many other places in Asia Minor where Armenian communities exist, to plant the standard of independence. The Patriarch Monsignor Hassoun, who is now in Rome, yielded, as you will remember, last month to the wishes of Pius IX. and consecrated two Bishops selected by the Pope; *Hinc illa lacrima*. On the 6th of February 1,000 persons met in a room in Pera, and signed a declaration that the Pope was the Head of the Church. They refused, however, his jurisdiction in matters of discipline—rejected the Bull *Reverendur* of 12th July, 1867, and repudiated the authority of poor Monsignor Hassoun, who for the time is the pensioner of Pius IX. On the next day the President had an audience of the Grand Vizier, to whom he presented a report of the meeting, and by whom the remonstrances of the dissidents were admitted. Twenty-four hours later, mass was celebrated, and the "Oriental Armenian Catholics"—such is the title they have assumed—were constituted. There were hurled thunder and lightning from Rome, Cardinal Barnabo, as head of the Propaganda, telegraphed on the 15th of February to Monsignor Archiac that the Pope condemned the whole proceedings; and on the same day Monsignor Hassoun telegraphed to the "Nababli Conservatori" telegraph office to order to obedience, threatening that Rome would act inexorably. The Orientals that Rome times shown a spirit of independence, and whatever temporary concessions they may have made, have generally, when they returned to their homes, followed their own inclinations, and in the present instance will not be very likely to yield either to orders or menaces. On the 30th of February the Porte granted them for temporary use the Church of St. John Chrysostom—very liberal as was said just now in religious matters—high mass was said next day by seven priests, during which the greater excommunication against them was posted on the church doors; and so the matter remains. The dissidents insist on a division of Church property in proportion to their number, which will be carried out immediately, in the very probable event of the schism being persevered in. Such then is the schism being persevered in. Such then is the schism being persevered in. Such then is the schism being persevered in.

THE INDIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PLACING THE INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS AND KEEPING THEM THERE WITH THE HELP OF THE ARMY—A LETTER FROM GOV. HARKNEY. To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: In your paper of the 10th inst. is an editorial article which, in making allusion to a proposed conference between the House Committee on Indian Affairs and the President and Secretary of War, says: "It is intimated that the Committee favors the plan of placing the Indians on reservations, and keeping them there, if need be, with the help of the army." Of this you say: "We do not like the last idea at all," and add some observations which may do great harm, by misleading those who have vague ideas of the question which is now so prominently before the public.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS. HOW THE MONEY GOES—MILLIONS TO BE SPENT MAKING HARBORS FOR OBSCURE VILLAGES. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Chief of Engineers has made his customary yearly call on Congress for money, to be spent by the officers of his corps in improving harbors and rivers. Last year he got but \$2,000,000 for these purposes, but this year he thinks that \$7,761,000 will be indispensable. He gives a list of 49 harbors, at each of which he proposes to spend a sum varying from \$10,000 to \$250,000. Thirty-five of these harbors are on the Northern Lakes, and only six on the seaboard, and most of them are places of no importance, whose entire commerce would not amount in 50 years to as much as it will cost to convert into harbors the shallow creeks on which they are built. Little villages composed of a dozen houses, a tavern, a grocery, and a saw-mill, want \$50,000 or \$100,000 to dredge and dredge, remove bars, and build cribs, wharves, and piers, to enable half a dozen saw-mills to come in during the summer to load with boards and lumber. Big Soda, New York, wants \$25,000, and Little Soda, \$20,000. Great Bear, New York, comes in for \$50,000, and Dunkirk for \$100,000; Manassas Bay, Ohio, wants \$120,000, and Conneaut, which collects \$15 a year from customs, and has spent more than \$50,000 of Government funds to make a harbor where nature never intended there should be one, can get along this year with only \$6,000. Fourteen villages in Michigan, whose combined commerce does not equal the business of a respectable New York dry-goods store, are put down for sums amounting to from \$10,000 to \$100,000 each. The names of many of them—such as Aux Becs Falls, Black Lake, Saginaw, Manistee, and Pent Water—were probably never discovered by the most diligent student of the geography. Still, Michigan, Wisconsin, to be given \$34,000; Manistee, \$10,000; and Superior City, \$75,000.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MISSISSIPPI. GENERAL STAGNATION—THE NEED OF MANUFACTURES—THE POLITICAL SITUATION. JACKSON, Miss., March 22.—In evidence of material prosperity, as seen by the traveler, at least, Mississippi is certainly far behind some of her sister States in the South. One sees here little or no sign of that heavy immigration which is pouring into Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. But very few new farms are seen opening up to cultivation. Comparatively no new buildings are in process of construction, nor even undergoing repairs; nor do the plantations themselves present that air of improvement one would expect to see. On the contrary, everything seems, so to speak, of the standstill, of the stagnation order. Worse than this, there is a general appearance of decay, and an evidence of an antediluvian age, which, while it may interest the moralist, is painful to behold. Why this is I will not presume to say. I merely state the plain facts as they appear to the eye of the traveler. Perhaps much of this may be due to the hitherto unsettled condition of affairs, the presence of a military instead of a civil government, &c.

CALIFORNIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PRECIOUS METALS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Although the production of the precious metals in this country has for several years been steadily decreasing, there is no cause of apprehension that the supply will ultimately fail, and very little probability that it will, for many years, to come, fall short of the yield last year. Throughout the country, and in the regions of the States and Territories west of the 100th meridian of longitude are filled with apparently authentic accounts of the discovery of new and valuable mines. In this State the quartz-mining interest is steadily advancing. Within a few weeks a "strike" is reported in the Dead Fire Claim, near Auburn, Placer County, from which, in a few days, two men, without the aid of machinery, took \$40,000, and that from near the surface of the lode. In Nevada County, which embraces the principal mining section of the State, two important lode mines, Nevada City and Grass Valley, which were seemed likely to share the fate of the majority of the mines, and fall into ruin with the decay of the industry, have been saved to new life and activity by the development of the quartz veins in their vicinity, and now give promise of long-continued prosperity. In the hydraulic mines of the same county recent gratifying discoveries are reported; and the value of the success of miners may be inferred from the fact that they are now working on a scale of operations that was formerly unknown.